John W. Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1513.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For Boston,

The Schooner

SALLY,

ASA SCUDDER, Master,

NOW lying at Chesnut-street wharf, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

Joseph Anthony, & Co.

For Sale on board said Scooner,

A few barrels of flat MACKAREL.

July 13. *5t

Persons having freight on board the said schooner, are desired to call immediately for the same.

For New-York,

THE BRIG

Little Sally,

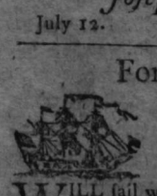
James Taylor, Master,

LYING at Chesnut-street wharf, will sail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

July 12. d3t

For Amsterdam.



THE SHIP

Four Friends,

JOSEPH GLENN, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient speed, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or

Jesse & Rob. Waln.

July 11. dtf

For Savannah,

The Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

Patrick Gribben, Master,

NOW lying at Wilcocks' wharf, and will positively sail on Saturday, 15th inst. She is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and sails well. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, South Front-street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.

July 8. §tr5th

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

CHARLOTTE,

C. F. Danenberger, Master.

WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to

George Pennock,

No. 103, *Market-street.*

July 7. 3aw3w

LANDING,

At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux Brandy

Old Claret in hhds.

Medoc Wine in cases

Sauterne do. do.

For Sale by

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, *Walnut-street.*

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.

July 5. mwf

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner

Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

June 12. dtf

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

} Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

The Subscriber

GIVES notice to all to whom he may be indebted, that he intends to embark for Europe in a few days; and that he will not pay any demands which shall not be presented to him prior to his departure.

WM. SMITH, of South-Carolina.

No. 104, Spruce-street.

Philadelphia, 11th July. t4

The Shareholders

Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,

ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.

July 1, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

July 1. d2w.

LANDING,

AT South-Street Wharf, from on board schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, from St. Thomas, a Cargo of

Coffee, Sugar, and Rum.

For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, *South Front-street.*

July 10. §10t

Wants Employment,

IN a store, a Man who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and understands accompts. Apply at No. 50, North Fifth Street, and Cherry-alley.——Any reputable place will suit.

July 10. *3t

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A Healthy Woman with a good breast of milk, may hear of a place by applying at the Printing Office of this paper.

July 10. *3t

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.

Chairman of the Board of Health.

July 8. §

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.

THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snowhill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated ten Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at MRS. FINCH'S, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.
Regulating, &c. according to the operation.	

*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. first
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings

Silk, cotton and thread Gloves

Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,

GRIFFITH EVANS,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

July 10th, 1797.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of seven and a half dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be retained by the President and Managers for the purposes of paying the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes of the Stockholders.

June 12th, 1797.

Resolved,

That the subscription opened for one hundred additional shares of stock, conformable to a resolution of the 11th January, 1796, be now closed, and that the stock of the Company consist of twelve hundred instead of thirteen hundred shares.

WM. GOVETT, Secretary.

July 10. m&w1w m&tu3w

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best

Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and

Coffee in Tierces

March 7. tf

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes

adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, West-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill-Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

LANDING

From on board schooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morse, from Htspaniola,

61,000 wt. Sugar,

53,000 Coffee

FOR SALE BY

F. COPPINGER,

No. 221, South Front-street,

Who has also on hand,

Claret in hhds. and cases

Rice

A quantity of Bristol Bottles

A case of Cambrics

Cloths and Cassimeres.

July 5. d6t.

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

FOR SALE,

By Simon Walker,

No. 122, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,

GOLD and silver Watches
Shot, common and patent
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron
Bar and sheet Lead
Copper sheets and bottoms
Taunton Ale
Ravens Duck
Hats in cases
Wool Cards
Claret Wine and Porter Bottles in hampers.

July 1. eo3w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHEREAS sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thot expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers,* such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d1w

NOTICE.

THE holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.

July 12. 6t

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,

No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
Gorman Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,

103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of two lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

City of Washington.
SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
20 do.	100		10,000
100 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*3t

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

CARD.

SYLVANUS BOURNE, Consul General of the United States to the Batavian Republic, begs leave hereby to make known to his friends and others, that he has lately established a Commission House at Amsterdam, under the firm of LANGE and BOURNE, by whom all orders for the sale, and purchase of merchandize and of the various public stocks of the United States, for the negotiation of loans, &c. will be attended to with promptitude and fidelity, and on the most reasonable terms.

July 14. 3t

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Dividend for the last half year, declared by the Directors this day, is one dollar on each share of the Stock of this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorised to receive it, at any time after the 20th inst.

EBEN HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 10. w&st2th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '07. d.tf.

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarm all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N.B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *July* 15.

Dr. Romaine has undergone an examination before the committee of the House.—He is here as a *witness* only in the case of William Blount, and consequently is not held in *duresse*. The powers of the committee are confined to the impeachment of William Blount. They have received authority to send for persons and papers relating to this subject; but they have no power of course, to examine into the conduct of any individual, not an officer of government.

(Aurora.)

From the process issued by the committee of the house of Representatives, it appears that the resolutions of the house under which the committee acts, are as follow:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against William Blount, a Senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

"Resolved, that the committee appointed to prepare and report articles of Impeachment against William Blount, a Senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors, be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress.

"Resolved, that the said committee be instructed to enquire, and by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and associates therein."

Hence it cannot be true, as stated in some papers, that the powers of the committee are confined solely to the impeachment of William Blount, or that they have no authority to enquire into the conduct of any individual not an officer of the government; still less can it be true, that Dr. Romaine disputes the authority of the committee: it being certain that he has attended them from time to to time, and undergone several examinations.

Colonel Nichols, the Marshal, arrived in town on Thursday evening, after a fruitless pursuit of Mr. Blount.

FOURTH OF JULY.

AT BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY.

The DAY which memory recals with so many pleasing emotions to the hearts of Americans;—that reminds them of the erect & manly spirit of '76, the high and invincible courage of the defenders of their country;—the unshaken honor and fidelity of those who conduct the councils of America;—and the illustrious actions of the virtuous WASHINGTON: the day which *guarantees* to posterity that liberty which is the birth-right of man—and that independence which is the pride of a nation—was honored in this city with dignified and heart-felt demonstrations of respect:—Divine service was performed in the morning, and an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. Doct. Wharton, after which Mr. Caldwell pronounced a very eloquent, impressive and sensible oration. The rest of the day was spent by the citizens in festive parties. The company at dinner was numerous, and in fine spirits:—the following toasts were given and drank with great cordiality:

1. The Day—may it never cease to shine on the independence of America.
2. The memory of those who wrought out the freedom of their country.
3. The United States of America—may their union ensure happiness at home, and their courage command respect abroad.
4. The President of the United States, and all who *like* him cherish the peace and assert the honor of their country.
5. George Washington—may his virtues in private life, convert those who *could* doubt his political integrity.
6. Our public men at *home*—those who love and respect the constitution and government of their country—*not* those who hate and betray both.
7. Our public men *abroad*—those who honor and *serve* their own country; *not* those who vindicate, flatter, and serve the nation which robs and insults it.
8. Mr. Pinckney and his colleagues—may extraordinary powers ensure to him a *less* extraordinary reception at Paris.
9. American agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—may they flourish protected by American wisdom and valor.
10. The women of America—may their manners and fashions become as distinguished as their virtue and beauty.
11. The state of New-Jersey.
12. Religion, law and liberty—may Americans and *all the world* maintain these, against infidelity, aharchy, and horrid despotism.
13. Friendship with all *friendly* nations.
14. The county and city of Burlington.
15. Universal peace, freedom and happiness.
16. The *true* American, who neither blushes at the plough nor trembles at the sword—(by major Lucas).

Extract of a letter Savannah, dated July 1.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday with about 40 Frenchmen, bound from Charleston to St. Augustine. They give out that they are going to settle there. As they appear *à la militaire*, they are donbtless going to join in repelling the attack which it has been reported the English are meditating against East Florida. A few of the lame people lately went from here to that Province. A good look out was kept on them lest they might take some of our domestics under their patronage; this it was given out was intended."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

I HAVE been led, Mr. FENNO, by the perusal of a letter addressed by the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, *through the channel of a public print*, to lament that the Constitution of the United States contains no provision against such publications.

This letter, which is at once a gross abuse of official situation and a mean of disseminating the poison of foreign politics, contains sentiments, so expressed as, to outrage decorum, and insult the constituted authorities of our country; and calls loudly for the prevention of such indignities in future. It demands from the People of America a severe and unreserved reprobation—nay, it requires of them, if they are just to themselves, such instructions to their State Legislatures and to their Representatives in Congress, as may procure an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which shall effectually protect our Government against the insolence, and our country against the injury of such unwarrantable proceedings.

Much too long have we been abused, insulted, and injured by appeals from the Government to the People of the U. States, and much too long has the forbearing spirit of America submitted to these reiterated wrongs, on the part of some foreign agents. But faith and temper have both of them their limits, and, ceasing to believe, we may cease to tolerate these diplomatic anathemas against the government of our country.

Let it be asked what would have been the conduct of the Spanish Government had the American Minister at the Court of Madrid presumed to have indulged himself in such a *newspaper* animadversion on the representations made by their Secretary of State to the Catholic King.

Will any one pretend to say that a suspension of intercourse with him would not have taken place, or that his recall would not have been requested? And what is there in the personal or representative character of the Chevalier de Yrujo that should give him claims to the exercise of a power, which, under similar circumstances, would not be allowed to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid?

AMERICANUS.

We hope, with apostolic fervency that European ground will now be tinged with no colors but those of Nature, and that reconciled Austrians and French may repeat,

"No more the thirsty entrance of the soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood;
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise the flowers with the armed hoofs,
Of hostile paces—
All now, in mutual well beseeming ranks
March all one way and are no more opposed—
The edge of war, like an ill sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master."

England will be likewise soon at peace with all the world, as well as with herself, a period of Augustan tranquility witnessed, and the temple of Janus closed. By very late accounts from London we learn, that one Evans and Joyce were the Catalines in the late nautical conspiracy. Their talents and habits were well adapted to do evil work. The first was a pettyfogging attorney, struck off the rolls for malpractice among his clients, at Wapping; the latter was an Irish tobacconist, shipped for seditious harangues. Order is restored; and the repentant sailor

"Weighs anchor, heaves the log,
————Belays the sheet,
And drinks his can of grog."

(Farmer's Weekly Museum.)

The following article copied from the *Frederick-Town* paper, published by Mr. Winter, contains the best sketch of the views and politics of the Members of the House of Representatives at the late Session of Congress, that we have seen. It merits attention.

FREDERIC-TOWN, (M.) JUNE 28.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentlemau of this city, June 11, 1797.

"The papers have informed you how Congress has been employed since their meeting. That we have talked much, but done little. A view of the majority on the votes of the answer to the President's speech, and the conduct of many of that majority since, prove they were not all serious in the promises they then made. The answer was firm and strong enough. Our situation at this time demands such a tone; and if the sincerity of our declaration had been evidenced by subsequent *measures*, we might calculate upon much good resulting from such a conduct. Though there has been much mutual crimination in debate, as to the views and motives of party, as also much personality, I would willingly hope, as we must all be *interested* in, so we must *wish*, for peace. We, however, differ widely as to the means of accomplishing this.—Some consider the present as a very important crisis in the affairs of this country, and suppose they see in the conduct of France towards us, designs and attempts dangerous to our independence and threatening to our peace; and they believe much of this has arisen from a misconception of our real character. Thinking as I do with those gentlemen, we believe that every honorable effort should be made towards an amicable accommodation of our differences. That, in the mean time, we should adopt such measures of defence and protection, as will inspire confidence at home, and respect abroad. That we should convince France and the world, that we have some reliance upon ourselves. That, as we do not *owe* our independence to any nation upon earth, so we will not consent to hold it on *courtesy*. That we are an united and determined people. That we are attached to the Government of our free choice, and will not be separated from it—That we respect the constituted authorities, and have confidence in their acts. This, I would proclaim, both by word and deed. This would give weight and success to negociation. This has produced the warm opposition on our part, to the amendments to the answer reported by the Select Committee. This has brought under consideration the affording some protection to the commerce of this country, on which the wealth of every class of citizens, as well as the revenue of the Government so much depends. This has rendered necessary, in our opinion, a further strength in some of our sea-ports, and an authority for calling out a provisional army for the defence of our country, if a change in our situation and circumstances should render it necessary.

"Those gentlemen who believe that the special call of Congress was unnecessary, and who see no cause for alarm in the present state of things, are opposed to all those measures, and any others of the like kind.—Others, though they acknowledge our situation is interesting, and claims our serious attention, are yet opposed to every measure which, by any possibility, may give offence to France, and thereby endanger our peace; even where those measures are necessary to our own protection. What will be the final result of this collision of opinions, it is impossible at this time to to determine.

"We are all, I believe, anxious to return to our homes, but we can never separate without doing something for our country.

"I observe Bache has published, under the Frederick-Town head, an extract of a letter, said to have been written by a member of Congress to a citizen of our town. Whoever may be the author of this libel against the Executive and a part of Congress, I trust it will have but little effect in the quarter where it is addressed. It will require more argument than those gentlemen have yet offered, to persuade the people of this country that those men who have been, uniformly, supporters of government and good order, are now laboring to involve their country in the horrors of war; nor will it be easy to convince Americans, that to resist the views and designs of France upon our interests and character, is to act under a British influence, or to court a connection with that nation. I have seen too much of the pressure of one debt of gratitude to be willing to submit to another of the same kind. If we are united among ourselves, we shall never be in want of foreign alliance. I deprecate foreign alliances as I do intrigue."

NEW-YORK, July 12.

From the days of Adam, to this moment, no country was ever so infested with corrupt and wicked men, as the United States. Imported "patriots," bankrupt speculators, *rieb* bankrupts, "patriotic" Atheists, and other similar characters, are spread over the United States without number, deceiving the people with lies, gaining their confidence, corrupting their principles, and debauching their morals. We see in our new Republic the *decrepitude* of Vice; and a free government hastening to ruin, with a rapidity without example.

Indeed if some check is not speedily put upon corruption, the American name will become infamous over the world. Nations observing the highest officers of our Covern. ment to betray their trusts; Secretaries of State, members of Congress, Presidents of Banks, Collectors of Customs, and Governors of States, abandoning their duty and their country, defrauding the public and villifying their government; I say foreigners observing these things will lose their respect for the American character, and on any occasion, when traitors are wanted, will know where to apply for them. They will consider the Americans, especially those who assume the title of "Patriots," as political *prostitutes*, who hang out signs of their infamous traffic, and for some price or other, are always ready for villainy.

To a real friend of his country, what can be more humiliating than the discovery of bad men amongst those citizens who have had the public confidence?

What can be more mortifying than to see Americans, who live under a free constitution and in a fine climate, where any man can get an honest and decent living, and every man has a fair chance for honorable preferment—to see men in these circumstances, bought and sold by foreign nations; the mean dirty tools of foreign governments while they wrangle with their own—abaning the posts of a citizen to rally round the standard of sedition—and as if uneasy in peace and quietness, attempting with mad zeal, to throw their country into confusion? Yet how many thousands of such men now live in the bosom of our counrry! thousands who enjoy public confidence, while they merit a halter!

BOSTON, July 6.

The celebrations of the 4th of July have been splendid and dignified; and if they are the genuine effusions of the hearts of the celebrators, they must convince the European world that is the fixed determination and ardent wish of Americans to be really *independent*.

The answer of Mr. Monroe to an Address presented to him, in this day's CENTINEL, proves the falshood of the reiterated assertions of the *Gallo* faction, that the Government of the United States has been unfriendly to France—and has wished to dissolve the political connection between the two republics.

YORK (Penn.) July 12.

Last Wednesday night was a season of terror the inhabitants of this place. Between the hours of twelve and one, a fire broke broke out in the back buildings of JOHN HAY, Esq. adjoining his dwelling house.—The fire communicated to the dwelling house and the German Presbyterian Church, both of which were in a few minutes all in flames. The fire advanced with such terrible rapidity, that all attempts to preserve those two buildings were soon found to be vain. From 15 to 20 houses, among which was the Court House and Market House, were on fire during the night; all however, except the two first were by the vigilance and activity of the citizens preserved.

It appears that the fire originated by means of an oven in Mr. Hay's back buildings, in the wall of which was placed a post to support the shed above; the oven had been twice heated the preceding day, and it is probable that the fire had found access to the wooden post in the wall.

MARTINSBURG, (Virg.) July 6.

Monday morning laſt the body of JOHN QUIGLEY, was found dead, hanging by the neck, in a cabin near Buckleſtown—On examination of his children (who are very young) it appeared, that on Thurſday morning previous, Quigley differed with his wife upon a trivial circumſtance, having at the time a pair of ſharp pointed ſheers in his hand, thruſt them into her body under the right arm, which put an end to her life—after which he buried the body in the garden. Tortured, no doubt, with reflecting on the awful deed he had done, committed an additional horrid act by taking his own life—No diſcovery was made of the firſt murder until after his body was found hanging, he having before his exit, cautioned his children to keep all ſecret, otherwiſe they would ſhare the ſame fate.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 11.

A RUMOUR

Was current on Sunday, which, though we could not trace to any authentic ſource, and do not credit ourſelves, yet as it is ſtill circulating without contradiction, it may be proper to ſtate. It was, that a mutiny had broken out at Gibraltar, on board the Culloden, Britiſh 74, on the receipt of the firſt news of the diſturbance in his Majeſty's ſhips in England; that by the exertions of the officers, aſſiſted by Perſons from the ſhore, it was quelled, and the ſhip proceeded to ſea; That at Sea, the mutiny broke out afreſh with greater fury and more ſucceſs—that the captain was hung, and the lieutenant, with threats of immediate execution, obliged to conduct the ſhip to Breſt.

—

A little more French Fraternity.

Yeſterday arrived the ſloop Hopeſtill, Captain Gibbs, from Barbadoes. On the 19th ult. lat. 18, 44, long. 60, 10, W. Capt. Gibbs was brought too by a French privateer ſchooner of 90 or 100 tons, under Engliſh colonrs, ſhe boarded him under Portugueſe colours. After the examination of papers, capt. Gibbs was ordered on board the privateer, and threatened with death in caſe of refuſal. He was ſhamefully abuſed, kicked and beaten, While he was on board the privateer, the freebooters deſtroyed or carried off every paper belonging to the Supercargo, and Mr. George W. Duncan, and threatened the lives of all on board, if they did not confeſs the property to be Britiſh, or objected to their conduct. They took command of the decks with drawn knives, daggers, axes, &c. They hauled down the Sloop's colours, ſent them on board the privateer, ſaid the ſloop was a prize, and that ſhe would be in Porto Rico before the next night. They then proceeded to break open every cheſt, trunk, &c. and went to plundering with drawn daggers. From the Supercargo they took 45 gnineas, and nearly all his cloathing; from the captain about 125 dollars, a box of chocolate, and a trunk containing his cloathing, books and charts; from Mr. George W. Duncan, paſſenger, all his papers, pocket book, and ſome cloathing; and from Mr. James Bird, the mate, moſt of his cloathing. They likewiſe carried off all the cabin furniture, ſmall ſtores, ſpare rigging, &c, and to complete their infamy, ſtripped the ſeamen of their cloathing.—The ſea running very high prevented the hatches being opened. The privateer afterwards made ſail with a black flag flying.

—

Extract of a letter from Captain J. Scott, maſter of the brig John of this port, dated Morlaix, France, April 29.

"I was captured on Feb. 27, in ſight of Scilly, and ſent in here. After ſuffering much unkind treatment, I was, by the interpoſition of our vice-conſul, and captain Barr, of Salem, (to whom I am much obliged) freed from confinement March 4.

"On the 4th inſt. my veſſel and cargo were condemned, as lawful prize, agreeably to an arret of this Government, of the 14th Ventoſe: The roll d'Equipage (ſhipping paper) not being ſigned and ſealed by ſome public officer in America.

"I am informed that the Antelope of Boſton; Hope, of Baltimore, at L'Orient; the Leonard of Newburryport at Breſt; and the D. of New-York, at this place, are in the ſame ſituation with myſelf. The Sally of Alexandria from Rotterdam, was ſent in here laſt evening, and will doubtleſs ſhare the ſame fate.

"I have merely ſaved the cloaths I had on, and a few guineas.

By advice of the American Conſul I have appealed to the Tribunal of the Department; but have little hopes of redreſs, as the Decree againſt the Antelope was confirmed in this Tribunal.

"If they continue to capture all veſſels lacking the documents alluded to—our Commerce will be much diſtreſſed. I thought before I left Boſton, I had furniſhed myſelf with every neceſſary paper.

"The Privateers on cruize had diſpatches ſent to them on the very day of my condemnation, and I expect French ports will be filled with American prizes."

—

Extract of a letter from the maſter of the ſch. Betſey of this port, from Norfolk for St. Barts. dated St. Barts. June 16.

"I would wiſh to inform you that I was captured by the French the 4th June, and carried into Baſſeterre in Guadaloupe. I arrived there 6th June. I was robbed of all my Fowls, Hogs, Cheeſe, Hats, Shoes, Cloaths, Hams, Drafts, Books, and every thing comeatable; but the worſt of all they took Mr. Bellows, Mr. Gay and Frank on board the privateer. I had my tryal and was cleared, and got permiſſion to go to St. Barts. My people did not come in, and I have got other perſons.

"My port charges were 100 dolls. at Guadaloupe, after being robbed of every thing, and being detained there 8 days.

Gen. M'LANE, the officious Revolutioniſt, is indicted at Quebec, and was to be tried on the 24th of June. When, as evidence was ſtrong againſt him, it is probable he was convicted; and perhaps ere this he is executed; and thus may it fare with every one who interferes with the local concerns of other countries than his own. Let the ſovereign people of every country determine for themſelves when it is neceſſary to change or oppoſe their own Government.

On Saturday arrived from Charleſton, ſhip Britannia, BEALS, a merchant veſſel, mounting 4 guns. She ſaluted the Caſtle and town. She ſailed from the U S. without means of defence; but when in Jamaica, (from whence ſhe lately returned) the extreme danger of capture being evident, ſhe was armed; and has convoyed 5 or 6 ſail of American veſſels to a place of ſafety.

The right of individuals to protect their property, either on ſea or on ſhore, we believe it is generally conceded; but the government apprehending ſome offenſive act from the paſſions of individuals who may have been injured by ſome of the belligerent powers, has thought proper to interdict the ſailing of armed merchant veſſels. The right to arm exiſtend as completely a few years ſince as now. The ſame prudential motives produced the meaſures of government at that time. The Jacobins raved at the infringement of their Rights, as they termed them. They inſiſted upon the privilege of going further than merely putting a few cannon on board a merchantman for defence—They wiſhed to equip veſſels for the ſole purpoſe of acting offenſively—For capturing Britiſh veſſels. And the Engliſh, it was at the ſame time declared, would not, DARED not, and OUGHT not, reſent the Proceeding.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 30th, 1797—voted that Doctor Warren's Medical obſervations on the billous remittent fever of 1796, be publiſhed in ſome of the newſpapers. A true extract from the records.

BENJ. DEARBORN, Rec. Sec.

In conſequence of the above vote, the following valuable communication is now preſented to the public.

—

MR. ELIPHALET PEARSON,
Correſponding Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

SIR,

IN the month of December laſt, I communicated to the public, a number of facts relative to the fever which prevailed the laſt autumn in the town of Boſton, calculated to counteract the effects of publications in the city of Philadelphia, in which the opinions of the phyſicians on the nature of the diſeaſe, and the method of practice, were groſsly miſrepreſented.

My principal object in what was then offered was, to eſtabliſh the following propoſitions:—

1ſt. That the phyſicians of the town were unequivocally of opinion, that the fever originated from local cauſes.

2dly. That in the treatment of the diſeaſe, the ſtimulant plan had not been adopted in any ſtage of its exiſtence.

3dly. That the depleting ſyſtem in general, had been uſed from the beginning.—But,

4thly. That bleeding in particular, was by no means generally practiſed; and that there were ſtrong reaſons for believing, in oppoſition to what had been aſſerted in the publications referred to, that where it had been uſed, the effects had been unfavorable.

I had then prepared, as an elucidation of the above, the following hiſtory, which may perhaps ſuggeſt ſome motives for a greater degree of caution in adopting a rigid adherence to ſyſtem in medical practice; and furniſh the means of comparing this with other fevers, which have proved epidemic in various parts of the United States.—And I now ſubmit it (as I judged it a more proper mode of communication on a profeſſional ſubject) to the candor of this Academy.

The firſt appearance of the diſeaſe, was on the 25th of Auguſt 1796, in a family at the ſouth-eaſterly part of the town of Boſton, near a conſiderable extent of flats, which are daily expoſed for ſome hours to the action of the ſun.

A lady of this family was the firſt victim of the diſeaſe. She was ſeized with rigor, a general diſtreſs throughout the whole ſyſtem, with a white and moiſt tongue, dry ſkin, frequent and weak pulſe; but without any very alarming appearance until the third day, when the pains which now became more ſevere, with laborious reſpiration, a ſlight redneſs of the eyes, a ſleepineſs, and inſenſibility, followed at night by a ſudden ſinking, and intermiſſion of the pulſe, announced the extreme hazard of her ſituation. Active cathartics were preſcribed in the beginning, and a bliſter was applied over the whole anterior part of the thorax, but no benefit was derived from either, and ſhe died at the end of the fourth day.

The next perſon attacked was a female of the ſame family. She was taken ſick within twelve hours of the firſt, with pains in the head back and lower extremities; a vomiting, which continued inceſſant thro' every ſtage of her illneſs, great oppreſſion at the breaſt, a weak and quick pulſe, moiſt ſkin and yellow tongue. Opium, and calomel, with other purgative medicines, were adminiſtered, without having been a moment retained in the ſtomach: Her pulſe became intermittent on the third day; and on the fourth, a fatal termination enſued.

Neither of theſe patients had any yellowneſs of the ſkin in the courſe of their ſickneſs; there were no reaſons to believe they had ever been expoſed to contagion—and they both imputed their illneſs to their having ſit at an eaſterly window in the evening air, when heated with exerciſe.

On the 2d of September a ſon-in-law of the above-mentioned lady, was ſeized with a fever of the ſame kind; and within three days from that time, his wife, and her two brothers, all of whom had been cloſely attendant on their deceaſed mother. Three of theſe were treated with large and repeated doſes of jalap and calomel; two of the three took emetics; one of them was bathed with cold water, daſhed over the whole body on the third day from the attack, and having been kept cool they all recovered. The fourth was in a ſituation peculiarly unfavorable when attacked; ſhe took ſuch doſes of jalap and calomel, as were thought beſt adapted to her ſtate; and on the fourth day ſhe died.

I would here remark, that in two of theſe caſes the ſymptoms were from the firſt, more mild than in thoſe which proved fatal—that they were deſtitute of ſome of the alarming ſymptoms with which the others were attended—had no inflammation of the eyes, nor difficulty of reſpiration, but a thicker fur upon the tongue, which was of a dark colour towards the height of the diſorder; with more diſtinct pains of the head, back and limbs, with exacerbations at night; and ran on until the eleventh day, before any remarkable change in the ſymptoms; after which, the recovery was ſlow, as in a common typhus, and was not completed until the fourth week.

The next perſon whom I viſited with the diſorder, lived at Oliver's Dock; and within two or three days from this time, I was called to five others at the ſouth part of the town, and one in the neighbourhood of the firſt-mentioned family.

Between this and the 18th of September, when I was called to Mr. Newell, the perſon whoſe ſituation excited ſo much apprehenſion in the town, I had viſited about a dozen others, with ſomewhat ſimilar complaints, but very different in the degree of violence with which they were attended. In the former, the ſkin on about the fourth day became yellow; on the ſixth petechiæ were diſcovered over all parts of the body; and a moſt obſtinate dyſentery, followed by colliquative diarrhæa proved fatal ou the 8th. In many of the latter, after ſlight rigors, and obtuſe pain in the head, for the firſt twenty-four hours, together with a ſenſe of heat or burning at the ſtomach—a hæmorrhage from the noſe often took place, and continued to be a troubleſome circumſtance for ſeveral days, without any remarkable mitigation of the ſymptoms. In theſe, ſpontaneous vomitings rarely occurred—but when they did, large quantities of bile were thrown up from the ſtomach, and emetics, or cathartics, invariably produced the ſame effect. The pulſe was generally ſmall and irregular—the tongue coated with a ſaburra of a yellowiſh caſt; and the excretions from the kidnies, were often turbid during the augmentation of the diſeaſe, highly tinged with bile, and ſometimes depoſiting a copious ſediment, before any thing like a criſis had been diſcovered in the patient.

The criſes were ſeldom very ſenſible or perfect; and when preſent, were commonly moſt conſpicuous in the excretions of the ſkin, and the above was the uſual form in which the diſeaſe afterwards continued to appear, with now and then an inſtance, in which it approached more nearly to that in which it commenced.

In the firſt ſtage, emetics were ſometimes ſtrongly indicated from the inceſſant nauſea, which prevented any medicine from reſting on the ſtomach—but, generally, a doſe of from 20 to 30 grains of jalap, with from 10 to 15 grains of calomel, even under this circumſtance, often anſwered a better purpoſe by diſcharging very copiouſly a bilious matter from the ſtomach, as well as inteſtines; and by frequent repetition, effected the cure. Antimonials were ſometimes given between the doſes—bliſters were occaſionally applied—the drinks were principally acid; and wine was forbidden.

The diſeaſe, however, unleſs conquered by a very early exhibition of this medicine, often ran on to about the 11th day, and ſometimes to the end of the third week; and in no inſtance, after the caſe of Mr. Newell, did it prove fatal within that period.

In the three patients whom I viſited, the cold bath was uſed in the hotteſt ſtage of the fever, to very great advantage. In two caſes only, what is called the black vomit, took place: From the beginning of September, the fever was ſlowly increaſing;—and I find that the number of patients, at any one time under my care, was greateſt in the firſt week of October; from which time it gradually declined, until about the middle of December, when I believe, it had altogether diſappeared.

A very great proportion of thoſe taken ſick, were ſituated near extenſive flats, particularly about the eaſterly, ſoutherly and weſterly ſkirts of the town. The place called Oliver's Dock, where the diſeaſe was moſt prevalent, was expoſed to exhalations from foul ſubſtances, lodged about the wharves and docks of that quarter, with buildings ſo conſtructed, as to admit of but very imperfect ventilation, and with large numbers of inhabitants crouded together in a ſmall ſpace.

When the diſeaſe firſt made its appearance, the weather was warm; in about the middle of September, it became cool;—plentiful rains having previouſly fallen; and as the cool weather advanced, its violence and mortality were gradually diminiſhed.*

In moſt families where one perſon had been ſick, others were ſoon taken down with the diſorder; in ſome, allmoſt every adult perſon became ill; the children generally eſcaping. I knew of no inſtance of any black perſon being infected.

The diſeaſe, as far as I could diſcover, was as often contracted from thoſe who had it lightly, as from thoſe who had it in a more dangerous degree. In ſeveral families where one had died, no other perſon had received any infection; in others, one had it lightly, and ſeveral others contracted it from him, ſome of them in the milder form, and ſome in the more ſevere.

* Herein it ſeems to differ, from what has been remarked with reſpect to Typhus; which has been found to increaſe, as cool weather advanced.

The mortality of the diſeaſe, was by no means great; of fifty-two perſons whom I attended, nine died; two of theſe in conſequence of circumſtances foreign from the diſeaſe; of the number, two were children, five were women and two were men.

From the beſt information I can obtain, not above thirty perſons died of it in the whole ſeaſon; ſeveral perſons were buried in the night, and this having excited a great degree of alarm in the country, ſerved as a foundation for the moſt exaggerated accounts of the mortality with which it was attended.

The town was remarkably free from other diſorders, through the whole of the autumn; no dyſenteries prevailed in it, and few of the uſual diſeaſes of Children.

Whether there is any eſſential difference between the fevers denominated bilious, or whether they vary only in degree, according to circumſtances under which they are produced, I ſhall not preſume to decide.

Dr. John Hunter ſeems to have held the latter opinion, and it is not improbable, that the ſame diſeaſe may have its ſymptoms and periods, ſo much under the influence of exterior cauſes, as at times, to bear ſome of the appearances of one belonging to a different claſs of diſorders. However this may be, there ſeems clearly to be a great difference in degree at leaſt, between that which has been above deſcribed, and the Philadelphia fever of 1793. Having almoſt every fall, ſeen a conſiderable number of caſes very ſimilar to the above, not excepting the black vomit, nor the yellow ſkin, together with the quality of contagion and other circumſtances uſually attendant on fevers of this denomination, I have been induced to believe, that the diſorder in queſtion, was no other than what has more or leſs prevailed here almoſt every year, and is what is properly termed, a bilious remittent fefer.

That it originated from noxious ſubſtances, exhaled into the atmoſphere from putrifying vegetable or animal matter, or both, is extremely probable from the places in which it was moſt prevalent, (†) and that a confined ſituation, filthy ſtate of the ſtreets, alleys and bye places of the town will, as it becomes more populous, rents higher, and conſequently the poorer part of the inhabitants more cloſely crouded together, further expoſe us to the danger of ſuch diſeaſes, is a ſerious truth, which may perhaps in ſome future day, be too fatally evinced. And it may not be improper here to remark, what is too ſeldom attended to, that nothing can contribute ſo much to individual preſervation, as perſonal cleanlineſs. and by frequent bathing, removing impurities from the ſkin, and promoting a free perſpiration.

In caſe of actual infection, the ſick ſhould invariably be ſeparated from the well;—the rooms cleanſed and the cloaths waſhed or deſtroyed.‡

The ſucceſs of Dr. Ruſh's preſcription of the jalap and calomel, might perhaps be conſidered, as a proof of the affinity of this fever to that of Philadelphia; but if the ſucceſs of the latter medicine, in the malignant ſpecies of throat diſtemper, has been eſtabliſhed, as has been affirmed, it will appear the leſs extraordinary, that it ſhould ſucceed in this diſeaſe, even on the ſuppoſition of its being of a putrid nature.

If in the common bilious remittent fever it appears that the uſe of active cathartics, and particularly large doſes of jalap and calomel, produce the moſt ſalutary effects, it will be an additional ſatisfaction to that benevolent man, to find a part of his treatment of the yellow fever, extended to diſeaſes, in which he had not perhaps contemplated its efficacy,

JOHN WARREN.

† It has been generally thought that continual fevers are the offspring, only, of human effluvia, and intermittent, of marſh miaſmata; yet there is ſufficient reaſon, from ſome recent inſtances of thoſe diſeaſes, for believing, that this limitation does by no means generally prevail.

Animal ſubſtances of which many are to be found in theſe places, intermixed with vegetable, are ſaid to purify when expoſed to the ſun, more quickly after having been covered with ſalt, than with freſh water.

‡ Dr. J. C. Smith, in a report to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, the laſt year, endeavors to eſtabliſh, on the foundation of experiment, the advantage of fumigation with the vitriolic and nitrous acids, for cleanſing infected cloathes, and buildings. He prepared an earthen veſſel containing ſand heated in an iron pot, and having placed in it a tea cup with half an ounce of highly concentrated vitriolic acid, after it had acquired a proper degree of heat, poured into it gradually, an equal quantity of nitre in powder; this was ſtirred with a glaſs ſpatula, and carried through the wards of the ſick. It at firſt excited a ſlight cough, among the patients, which ſoon ſubſided, and the air was in an aſtoniſhing degree ſweetened by the proceſs. He cautions againſt uſing metalic veſſels, as the fumes might in that caſe prove injurious.

Dr. Trotter, in his Medicina Nautica, a very late publication, ſcruples the efficacy of this method; but there is reaſon to hope it may prove a valuable diſcovery.

It is to be remarked, that all clothing of animal matter, ſuch as woolen, and ſilk, being more ſubject to decompoſition, is one of the moſt dangerous ſources of infection; ond, therefore, the utmoſt care is required in purifying them.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

20 hhds. of New England Rum,

FOR SALE BY

Samuel Breck, jun.

No. 39, South Third ſtreet.

July 14 eo6t

ON INDEPENDENCE.

ON this fam'd day, the brighteſt of the year,
Let juſt reflection every patriot cheer.
With pride, Americans the war retrace,
Nor find their triumphs mingled with diſgrace.
No tears for INDEPENDENCE virtue ſhed,
And in a civil war, foes only bled.
Of all in ancient or in modern times,
Our revolution paſs'd leaſt foul with crimes.
How mild in character! its end how great,
To build on laws the baſis of a ſtate!
Mankind our triumphs join, as they
Partake th' example and enjoy the day.
Five million huſbandmen will guard the prize
(Than France or England dearer to their eyes)
Until a million mob ſhall throng one town,
And, frenzy led, tear independence down.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

106th day's Drawing—July 8.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
1377		15716	20	28747		39979	
2150	10	16500	10	30048		40466	
461		695		183		551	
504	20	901	10	327		861	
564		17328		726		4115	
935	20	653	10	31202		703	
3061		822		412		42335	
281	10	880	10	450		357	10
597	10	18146		973		658	
670		19011		32075		76441	10
4184	10	106		160	10	471	
237		698		417		684	
5084		704		484		809	
6145	10	755		661		837	
497		20821		887		845	10
982		21785		33222		44100	
8667		22647		34013		116	
877		23309	10	493		434	
939		312		450		488	
9087		524		629	10	578	10
298		24277	10	35685	10	960	
354		25333	10	871	10	45253	
567	10	708		36175	10	625	
766		835		914		989	10
843		919		37694		46474	10
955		945	10	883		502	10
10641		26051		38045		47284	10
11352		384	10	153	10	500	10
12734	10	673	10	557		702	20
750		27167		599		48477	10
13522		285		931	10	836	20
632		295	10	39180		982	
810		421		302		49221	10
14013		537		408		840	
313	10	793		617	20	892	10
400		28236	10	710		951	
664	10	376		725			
15398		636	10	945			

107th Day's Drawing—July 10.

599	10	13775		24906		38081	10
2031		893		26299		114	20
588	10	14296		353		465	
777		536		677		492	
3230		574		914	10	555	
578		15050		27884		745	10
4007		102		977		937	
633		123		29338		40112	
5716	10	272	10	348	10	225	
6014	18	16050	10	617	10	632	10
123		796	10	30293		41079	10
320	10	843		326	10	236	
7789		17085		31469		42922	
8125	10	18103		980		43630	25
406		326	10	32653		633	
9389		552		34292	10	44580	
585	10	795		35174		45301	10
806		904		472		46221	10
989		19150		36406	10	429	
11440		684		557		47338	10
787		20042		744		946	10
12599	10	517		37120	10	38132	10
13251	20	21529		185		423	
309		23998		186		49465	
573		24374		552	10	764	10

250 Barrels

Connecticut Herrings, and 250 barrels of Beef,

For Sale on board the ſchooner Prudence, Crooked Billet Wharf—or by

EZEKIEL HALL,
Jones's Wharf,

July 15. 3t.

Curious & Elegant Repreſentations

Of A GREAT VARIETY *of* BIRDS,

In which, their REAL PLUMAGE is preſerved, and which are ſold as cheap as common prints, by

JOHN ORMROD,
No. 41, Cheſnut Street.

July 15. 3t.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

On TUESDAY next, July 18th.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. COLLET,

LEADER OF THE BAND,

WHO reſpectfully aſſures the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its environs, that his ultimate wiſh, ſince his reſidence in this city, was ever to merit their countenance and protection, the continuance of which, on all occaſions, will be remembered with grateful ſenſibility.

The Equeſtrian Exhibition

Will open the performance of the evening, by the introduction of *GRAND PARADE* of Equeſtrian Performers of both ſexes.

Maſterly feats of Horſemanſhip,

By Mr Lailſon and his pupils, with the whimſical feats of Mr Sully, in the character of *clown*.

Still Vaulting,

By Meſſrs. Sully and Lailſon, wherein Mr. Lailſon will perform ſeveral ſurpriſing feats as exhibited at the French military ſchool on the wooden horſe; ſuch as jumping over the horſe as he ſtands lengthways.

Mr. Lailſon will introduce his favorite horſe on the *PEDESTAL*, in a picturesque attitude, his horſe ſtanding on three legs.

By deſire, will be performed, the aſtoniſhing leap through the *HOGSHEAD*, by a horſe and his rider on his back: with other Equſtrian Feats not particularized in the bills.

For that night only,

A COMBAT ON HORSEBACK,

With Broad-Swords and Piſtols, (never before preſented in America) by Meſſrs. Collet and Lailſon, in which Mr. Lailſon will introduce the much admired manœuvre of the

HOULAN.

Lofty Tumbling,

By Meſſrs. Sully, Reano, and McDonald; particularly Mr. Sully, in the action of turning in the air eight feet high, will expand an UMBRELLA.

The whole to concude (being the ſeoond preſentation here) with the favorite and much admired Hiſtorical and Heroical Pantomime of

MIRZA & LINDOR;

Or, The Firſt Adventurers in America.

☞ Tickets to be had at the uſual place, and of Mr. Collet, at his Coffee-houſe, at the corner of the Circus.

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No 39, Cherry-ſtreet.

N. B. Alſo a large, convenient Cellar in a good ſituation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

Proposals

For carrying MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Philadelphia, until the 31st day of July next, inclusive.

MAINE.

1. From Brewer's or Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river and Columbia, to Narraguagus once a week.

Leave Brewer's every Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday at 6 P. M—Returning, leave Narraguagus every Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Brewer's the next Saturday by 10 A M.

2. From Narraguagus by Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Custine, Penobscot, Buckston, Frankfort, Prospect and Belfast to Duck-Trap once a week.

Leave Narraguagus every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M.

3. From Duck Trap by Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Newcastle, Wiscasset, Bath, Brunswick, Freeport and North Yarmout, to Portland once a week.

Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M, and arrive at Portland the next Tuesday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portland every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M.

4. From Portland by Biddeford, Welles and York, to Portsmouth.

April 15 to October 15. Leave Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P M, and arrive at Portland on the next day by 6 P M.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P M.

5. From Portland by North-Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Wiscasset, Dresden, Pittston and Hallowell Hook to Hallowell court house, once a week.

Leave Portland every Friday at 8 A. M, and arrive at Hallowell court-house the next Saturday by 7 P M. *Returning.* Leave Hallowell court-house every Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Portland on Thursday by 6 P M.

6. From Wiscasset by Dresden, Pittston, Hallowell Hook, Hallowell court-house, Winthrop, Monmouth, Green, New-Gloucester and Gray to Portland once a week.

Leave Portland every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wiscasset on Wednesday noon. *Returning.* Leave Wiscasset on Wednesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

7. From Hallowell Hook by Vassalborough, Fort Halifax, Winslow, Fairfield and Canaan to Norridgewok once a week.

Leave Hallowell Hook every Wednesday at 11 A M, and arrive at Norridgewock on Thursday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Norridgewock on Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook on Tuesday by 6 P M.

8. From Hallowell Hook to Farmington on Sandy river once in two weeks.

Leave Hallowell Hook every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Farmington by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Farmington every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook by 6 P M.

9. From Portland by Falmouth, Gorham, Buxton, Standish, Limerick, Parsonfield, Shapleigh and Lebanon to Berwick, once in two weeks.

Leave Portland every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Berwick on Wednesday by noon.

Leave Berwick every other Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

10. From Standish by Flinstown. Fryburg academy, Conway and Tamworth to Sandwich in New Hampshire once in two weeks.

Leave Standish every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Sandwich on Wednesday by 6 PM. *Returning.* Leave Sandwich every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Standish on Friday by 6 P M.

11. From Wells by Waterboro', Sanford, Doughty's Falls, Berwick and Dover, to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Wells every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Wednesday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Wednesday by 2 P M, and arrive at Wells next Thursday by 6 P M.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

12. From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester and Moultonborough to Plymouth, returning by New-Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth once in two weeks.

Leave Portsmouth every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Plymouth the next Friday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Receive the mail at Plymouth every other Saturday by 8 A M, and return to Porrtsmouth the next Tuesday by 4 P M.

Note. "The post is to go and return on this route alternately."

13. From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Amherst, Peterborough and Marlborough to Keene, once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Exeter by one P M, at Chester by 6 PM, and at Keene on Saturday by 4 P M *Returning.* Leave Keene every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Chester on Tuesday by 4 P M, at Exeter on Wednesday by 9 A M, and at Portsmouth by 4 P M.

14. From Concord by Plymouth to Haverhill, once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Tuesday by 3 P M, and at Haverhill on Wednesday by 4 P M. *Returning.* Leave Haverhill every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Friday by 9 A M, and at Concord on Saturday by 4 P M.

15. From Exeter to Hampton Falls, three times a week from April 15 to October 15, and twice a week from October 15 to April 15.

Leave Hampton falls in one hour after the arrival after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Exeter in two hours, remain at Exeter two hours and return to Hampton Falls in six hours from the time of leaving it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

16. From Newburyport, Haverhill, Kingston, Exeter, New Market and Durham to Dover once a week.

Leave Newburyport every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Dover on Wednesday by noon. *Returning.* Leave Dover on Wednesday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newburyport on Friday by 3 P M.

17. From Salem to Gloucester once a week.

Leave Gloucester every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Salem by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Salem every Wednesday by 1 P M, and arrive at Gloucester by 6 P M.

Note. Should this mail be carried in a stage it is to be carried as often as the stage runs, the hours desired to be stated in the proposals.

18. From Salem to Marblehead three times a week. Leave Salem every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Marblehead in one hour and an half, leave Marblehead in one hour and a half and return to Salem in two hours.

19 From Boston, by Andover, Haverhill and Chester to Concord in New Hampshire once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Chester by 2 P M, and arrive at Boston on Tuesday by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Boston every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Chester on Saturday by 11 A M, and arrive at Concord on Saturday by 6 P M.

20. From Boston by Concord, Lancaster, Leominster and Athburnham to Marlborough, Keene and Walpole in New Hampshire.

Leave Leominster every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 P M, and at Walpole on Friday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Walpole every Saturday or Sunday by 5 A M, arrive a Keene by 8 A M, and at Leominster in the evening. Leave Leominster every Monday and Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Boston by 6 P M.

21. From Boston by Quincy, Hingham, Hanover, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham to Truro once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 3 P M, arrive at Sandwich on Friday by 6 P M, and at Truro the next Sunday by 6 A M. Returning. Leave Truro every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by 7 P M, and at Boston on Thursday by 10 A M.

22. From Sandwich by Falmouth and Holmes Hole to Edgarton once a week.

Leave Sandwich every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Edgarton on Monday by 11 A M. *Returning* Leave Edgarton on Monday by 2 P M, and arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by noon.

23. From Boston by Sharon, Mansfield, Norton and Taunton to Newport once a week.

Leave Boston every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, on Tuesday. *Returning.* Leave Newport every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on Thursday by 6 P M.

24. From Boston by Charleston, Medford, Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngborocgh to Amherst once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Amherst the next Saturday noon. *Returning.* Leave Amherst every monday noon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday by 3 P M.

25. From Boston by Randolph, Bridgewater, Raynham and Taunton to New Bedford.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every monday, wednesday and Friday at 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at New Bedford by 8 P M. *Returning.* Leave New Bedford every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at Boston by 8 P M.

From November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every wednesday and Friday at 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at New Bedford on Thursday & Saturday by 8 P M. Returning. Leave New Bedford every monday and wednesday by 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at Boston on Tuesday and Thursday by 7 P M.

26. From New Bedford to Nantucket, twice a week from November 1 to May 1. Leave New Bedford every Friday and monday by 6 A M, arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Leave Nantucket every Saturday and Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave New Bedford every monday, wednesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Returning. Leave Nantucket every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening, winds and tide permitting.

27. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to warren once a week.

Leave Taunton every wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at warren by 10 A M. Leave warren by 1 P M, and arrive at Taunton by 6 P M.

28. From Boston by Dedham, Providence, Plainfield, Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and New Haven to New York three times a week.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Providence by 6 P M, arrive at Norwich on wednesday, Friday and monday by noon, at New London by 3 P M, arrive at New Haven on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Stanford by 9 P M, and at New York on Friday, monday and wednesday by noon. Returning. Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at New Haven on wednesday, Friday and monday by 2 P M, at Norwich on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Providence by 8 P M, and at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 1 P M.

November 1 to may 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at providence the next days by 9 A M, at New London every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at New Haven on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M, at Stratford by 8 P M, and arrive at New York on Monday, wednesday and Friday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M, arrive at Stratford the next days by 8 P M, at New Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, at New London on wednesday, Friday and monday by 3 P M, at providence, Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 4 P M, at Boston on Friday, monday and wednesday by 3 P M.

29. From Boston by Dedham, mendon, romfret and Tolland to Hartford once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 7 A M, arrive at Hartford the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Hartford every monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on wednesday by 5 P M.

30. From New Bedford to Newport once a week.

Leave New Bedford every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 4 P M. Leave Newport every Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P M.

31. From Worcester by Rutland, Petersham and Northfield to Brattleborough once a week.

Leave worcester every Tuesday by 1 P M. and arrive at Brattleborough on wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Brattleborough every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at worcester on Friday noon.

32. From Brookfield by Belchertown, Northampton, worthington, pittsfield and New Lebanon to Albany

Leave Brookfield every Tuesday and Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Northampton by 6 P M. Leave Northampton every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at pittsfield by 1 P M, and at Albany on Thursday and monday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at pittsfield by 5 P M, at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M, and arrive at Brookfield on Friday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

33. From Springfield by Westfield and Stockbridge to Kinderhook once a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Springfield every Tuesday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Stockbridge by 3 P M. Leave Stockbridge on monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

November 1 to may 1. Leave Springfield every wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook on Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at Stockbridge on Friday noon Leave Stockbridge every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

34. From Suffield by West Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Westminster, Walpole, Charlestown and Windsor to Hanover twice a week.

Leave Suffield every Tuesday and Friday at A M, arrive at Northampton by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 5 P M, at Windsor on Monday and Thursday by 2 P M, and at Hanover by 7 P M Returning. Leave Hanover every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A M, arrive at Windsor by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 P M, and at Northampton on Monday and Thursday by noon, and at Suffield by 7 P M.

35 From Hanover by Oxford and Haverhill to Newbury once a week.

Leave Hanover every wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 4 P M, and at Newbury by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newbury every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 8 A M, and at Haverhill by 6 P M.

VERMONT.

36. From Windsor by Royalston, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington once in two weeks.

Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Burlington the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Burlington every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 6 P M.

37. From Windsor to Rutland once a week.

Leave Rutland every Monday by 7 A M and arrive at Windsor on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Windsor every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Thursday by 6 P M.

38. From Burlington by Vergennes and Middlebury to Rutland once a week.

Leave Burlington every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by 8 A M. and arrive at Burlington on Wednesday noon.

39. From Rutland by Manchester, Bennington, Lansingburg and Troy to Albany.

Leave Rutland every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Albany the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Bennington by 7 P M. Leave Bennington on Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 7 P M.

RHODE-ISLAND.

40. From Providence by Bristol and Warren to Newport.

Leave Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 A M, and arrive at Newport the same days by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Newport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 AM, and arrive at Providence by 4 P M.

41. From Providence by East Greenwich, Newport, South Kingston, Westerly and Stonington Point to New London once a week.

Leave Providence every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, leave Newport every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at New London on Thursday by noon. Returning. Leave New London on Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P M, leave Newport on Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Providence by 5 P M.

CONNECTICUT.

42. From Hartford by Windham to Norwich once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Norwich by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Norwich every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hartford by 7 P M.

43 From Hartford by Middletown, Modus Landing and Colchester to New-London, once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 1 P M, and arrive at New London on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 7 P M.

44. From Hartford by New Hartford, Canaan, Sheffield and Hillsdale to Hudson once a week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hudson on Wednesday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Hudson every Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 11 A M.

45. From Hartford by Litchfield, New Milford, Newtown, Danbury and Ridgefield to New York once a week.

Leave Hartford every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, at New Milford on Tuesday by 11 A M, and at New York on Thursday by 8 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at New Milford on Saturday noon, at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at Hartford on Monday by 8 A M.

46. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield and Goshen, to Canaan, once a week.

Leave Canaan every Monday noon, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at New Haven on Wednesday by 10 A M. Leave New Haven every Wednesday by 2 P M, arrive at Litchfield on Thursday noon, and at Canaan by 7 P M.

47. From New York by White Plains, Bedford, Fredericktown, Dover, Sharon, Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Pittsfield and Williamston to Bennington

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A M, the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 6 P M. Returning. Leave Bennington every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York the next Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 6 P M.

If the stages run but once a week on this route the mail is to leave New York every Monday at 5 A M, arrive at Bennington on Wednesday by 6 P M. Leave Bennington on Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York on Saturday by 6 P M.

48. From New York by Yonkers, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson, Claverac and Kinderhook to Albany three times a week.

Leave New York every Monday Wednesday and Friday by 2 P M, arrive at Tarrytown by 8 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 A M, and arrive at Albany by 8 A M. Returning. Leave Albany Thursday, Saturday and Monday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Tarrytown by 7 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 A M, arrive at New York at 11 A M.

49. From Albany by Troy and Lansingburgh, to Salem, once a week.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Lansingburgh by 10 A M, and at Salem by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Salem every Monday, by 8 A M, and arrive at Albany by 5 P M.

50. From Salem by Granville, Fairhaven, Vergennes, Bason-Harbour, Willsboro', Peru and Plattsburgh, to Champlain-town, once in two weeks,

Leave Salem every other Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Plattsburgh the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Plattsburgh every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 4 P M.

51. From Lansingburgh by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall landing and Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermont.

Leave Lansingburgh every Thursday by noon, and arrive at Rutland the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by noon, and arrive at Lansingburgh on Thursday by 10 A M.

52. From Albany by Schenectady, Tripes Hill, Conajoharry, German Flatts, Old Fort Schuyler and Whitestown to Rome. *The times desired to be stated in the proposals.*

53. From Schenectady by Balltown Springs and Glensbridge to Sandy Hill once a week.

Leave Schenectady every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Sandy Hill by 4 P M. Leave Sandy Hill on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Schenectady by 4 P M.

54. From Tripeshill to Johnston once a week.

Leave Tripeshill in one hour after the mail arrives from Albany on Tuesday, arrive at Johnston in two hours, stay at Johnston two hours, and return to Tripeshill in two hours.

55. From Conajoharry by Cherry Valley to Cooperstown twice a week.

Leave Conajoharry every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown by 2 P M. Leave Cooperstown every Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Conajoharry by 6 P M.

56. From Cooperstown by Butternuts and Oxford to Union once in two weeks.

Leave Union every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown on Wednesday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Cooperstown every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Union on Saturday by 3 P M.

57. From Old Fort Schuyler by Cincinnatus to Oxford Academy once in two weeks.

Leave Old Fort Schuyler every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Oxford on Friday noon. Returning. Leave Oxford every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Old Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 7 P M.

58. From Rome by to Rotterdam once in two weeks.

Leave Rome every other Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

59. From Rome by Oneida, Onondaigua, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigua once a week

Leave Rome every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M. Leave Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rome the next Thursday by 8 A M.

60. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks

Leave Kanandaigua every other other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Niagara the next Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.

61. From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shawangunk, Wardsbridge, Goshen, Hamburg, Newtown, Johnsonsburg and Hope, to Easton, once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Rhinebeck the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rhinebeck every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 10 A M.

62. From New York by Harkensack, Pacamus, New Antrim and Chester to Goshen once a week.

Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 6 P M.

63. From Fishkill by Newburg and New Windsor to Goshen once a week.

Leave Fishkill every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen by 5 P M. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 7 A M, and arrive at Fishkill by 5 P M.

64. From New York by Jamaica, Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bridgehampton to Sagharbour once a week.

Leave New York every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagharbour the next Saturday by 6 P M. Leave Sagharbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 5 P M.

NEW-JERSEY.

65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by 1 P M.

66. From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-house, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerset, New Germanton, Pittston and Flemington to Trenton once a week.

Leave Trentou every Tuesday by 10 A M, and return to Trenton the next Tuesday by 6 A M.

67. From Philadelphia by Taunton and Atsion to Tuckerton once in two weeks.

Leave Philadelphia every other Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Tuckerton on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerton every other Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 9 A M.

68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedesborough, Woodstown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday afternoon by 3 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Friday by 2 P M. Leave Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday at 9 A M.

69. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Plumstead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Easton once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Easton every Monday at 9 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday by 3 P M.

70. From Plumstead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pittston once a week.

Leave Plumstead every Thursday by 5 A M, arrive at Pittston by 11 A M. Leave Pittston by 1 P M, and arrive at Plumstead by 7 P M.

71. From Easton to Wilkesbarre once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkesbarre on Saturday noon. Returning. Leave Wilkesbarrre every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Easton every Thursday by noon.

72. From Philadelphia by Norristown, Trap, Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg to Carlisle.

October 15 to April 15, Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at sunset, arrive at Reading every Thursday and Saturday at 4 P M. Leave Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Carlisle every Sunday by 11 A M. Returning Leave Carlisle every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 4 P M, leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

April 15, to October 15. Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Reading on Thursday and Saturday by 11 A M. Leave Reading every Thursday noon, and arrive at Carlisle the next Saturday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlisle every Monday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 7 P M. Leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday at 8 A M. and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 9 A M

73. From Reading by Hamburg, Sunbury and Northumberland to Louisburg once a week.

Leave Reading every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg on Monday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Louisburg every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Reading on Thursday by 4 P M.

74. From Harrisburg by Petersburg, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Louistown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle Fount, Milesburg, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Louisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury and Halifax to Harrisburg once in two weeks.

Leave Harrisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, waiting at each post-office which shall be established on the route, two hours, and return again to Harrisburg the next Monday by 8 A M.

75. From Somerset by Connellsville to Union once a week.

Leave Somerset every Thursday by 5 A. M. arrive at Union by 4 P. M. Leave Union every Friday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Somerset by 7 P. M.

76. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling, to the mouth of Fishing Creek, once a week.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday by noon, and arrive at Fishing Creek on Sunday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Fishing Creek every Wednesday by 4 P M, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A M.

77. From Preston by Washington to Cincinnati once a week.

Leave Preston every Friday at noon, arrive at Washington by 8 P M, and at Cincinnati the next Monday noon. Returning. Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 5 P M. Leave Washington at 9 P M, and arrive at Preston on Friday by 11½ A M.

From Petersburg by City Point to Bermuda Hundred, three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Bermuda Hundred by 10 A M. Leave Bermuda Hundred by 11 A M, add arrive at Petersburg by 3 P M, on the same days.

KENTUCKY.

78. From Washington by Springfield, Bourbon, Lexington, Frankfort and Harrodsburg to Danville once a week.

Leave Washington every Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Lexington on Wednesday noon, and at Washington on Thursday by 6 P M.

79 From Danville to Louisville by Beardstown once in two weeks

Leave Danville every other Tuesday by noon, arrive at Louisville the next Thursday by 3 P M. Returning. Leave Louisville every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Saturday by 6 P M.

80. From Danville by Stamford and Cumberland Gap to Moffat's store in Tennessee once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 2 P M. and arrive at Moffat's store the next Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Moffat's store every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Monday by 10 A M.

TENNESSEE.

81. From Knoxville by South West Point and Fort Blount and Craig Fort to Nashville once in two weeks.

Leave Knoxville every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Nashville the next Monday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Nashville every other Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 8 P M.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

82. From Baltimore by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Montgomery court-house, Charlesburg, Leesburg, Middleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper court-house, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leesburg on Tuesday evening, and at Culpeper Court House the next Thursday noon. Returning. Leave Culpeper court-house every Friday noon, and arrive at Baltimore the next Monday by 9 A M.

83. From Allen's Fresh by Ludlow's Ferry to Port Conway in Virginia.

Leave Allen's Fresh every other Monday by 6 A M, arnd arrive at Port Conway by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Port Conway every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Allen's Fresh by 7 P M.

84. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarksbury once in two weeks.

Leave Morgantown every other Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Morgantown by 8 P M.

85. From Todd's to King and Queen Court H. once a week.

Leave Todd's every Thursday by 9 A M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 A M. Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todd's by 6 P M.

86. From Halifax by Danville to Caswell court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Tuesday by 2 P M, arrive at Caswell court house the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Caswell C.H. every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday by noon.

87. From Petersburgh by Sussex court house and Southampton court house to South Quay, once in two weeks.

Leave Petersburg every other Wednesday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P M.

NORTH-CAROLINA &c

88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swansboro' once in two weeks, the mail to go alternately.

Leave Newbern every other Thursday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two hours, and return to Newbern the next.

89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charleston the next Thursday by 10 A M. Leave Charleston every Thursday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 5 P M.

90. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge and North West River Bridge to Jonesboro', once in two weeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday at 9 A M and arrive at Jonesboro' on Thursday by 7 P M Returning. Leave Jonesboro' every other Monday by 10 A M and arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday by 6 P M.

91. From North West River Bridge by New Lebanon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave North West River Bridge every other Friday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by 6 P M. Leave Elizabeth city every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge by 6 P M.

92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower Gap Grayson court-house and Austinville to Wythe court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 P M. Leave Wythe court-house every other Tuesday by 9 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P M.

93. From Murfreesboro' by South Quay to Suffolk once a week.

From Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P M.

94. From Fayetteville to Pittsburg once in two weeks.

Leave Fayetteville every other Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Pittsburg every other Thursday by 4 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

95. From Augusta by Robinson at the White Ponds and Gillets mills to Coosahatchy, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday by 8 A M and arrive at Coosahatchy on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Coosahatchy every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Augusta on Monday by 5 P M.

96. From Georgetown to Rocky Landing in Georgia, once in two weeks.

Leave Georgetown every other Monday at 6 A M, and arrive at Rocky Landing at 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rocky Landing every other Tuesday by 6 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

NEW JERSEY.

97. From Newtown by Hackettstown, Morristown and Chatham to Newark, and from Newark back by Chatham, Morristown, Boonetон, Rockaway and Sparta to Newtown, once a week.

Leave Newtown every Thursday by 5 A M and arrive at Newark on Friday by 10 A M. Leave Newark every Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Newtown on Srturday by 6 P M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.*

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be put in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and continue for four years, until the first of October 1801—excepting contracts for the routes No. 8, 9, 10, 31, 36, 50, 51, 57, 60, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 96—which are to continue for two years until the 1st of October, 1799.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia,
May 27th, 1797.
June 1. 22wtJ31